

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

Attempts have been repeatedly made, yet we cannot but believe the want of success has not entirely arisen from any want of interest on the part of either emigrants or natives, in the political concerns of Europe. The work will be issued in 16 octavo pages at 4 dollars per annum, and published by W. H. CLEAGH, No. 71, Maiden-Lane.

Irish Emigrants.—We learn through the medium of the Aurora, that three memorials were laid before Congress on Friday last, praying that a tract of land may be set apart for a settlement of emigrants from Ireland. They were referred to the committee on public lands. The memorial from New-York was one of the number, and is published in the Aurora.

Shamrock Friendly Association.—This Society having been formed for the purpose of aiding and counselling emigrants, it has been the wish of its members to unite into the association, those whose known philanthropy would promote their efforts in the good work of benevolence. None perhaps have evinced a greater desire to be the uniform friends and patrons of the unprotected stranger, than his excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, and his excellency Dr. Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New-York. The Shamrock Friendly Association, duly appreciating their merits, could not forego the pleasure of conferring on these distinguished citizens the privilege of honorary membership, which was accepted by each, in terms equally polite and elegant, evincing the warmest attachment to the objects of the institution.

It is gratifying to observe, that the efforts of this society to do good, have received such decided proofs of the approbation of the enlightened and philanthropic; and from this earnest of the co-operation of respectable talent and worth, the greatest success is anticipated, in their endeavors to render the United States, not only in theory but in fact, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Capt. Pryor, arrived at Norfolk from Aux Cayes, informs, that Mr. McIntosh, the American Agent at Aux Cayes, was ill of a fever, and would not probably survive. In the event of his death, Capt. P. thinks the Americans, having property in his hands, would sustain much injury, as the government would seize on every thing he left.

Russian Squadron.—We learn by the arrival of the brig Mechanic, that a vessel had arrived at Morant Bay, Jamaica, which had spoken the latter part of December, off the Western Islands, a Russian fleet of men of war and transports, in all 50 sail, with troops and military stores, bound to Buenos Ayres.

LOWER CANADA.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the 23d of January last, passed a bill to continue the law then in force, granting a duty of two and a half per cent on Merchandise imported into the province. In moving this continuance, it was stated by the members that the revenue of the province might be estimated at about 80/- and the expenditure at about 60/- In the course of the discussion which took place on the motion in committee, the Speaker made the following remarks:—

In observing the increase during the last ten years, of the prosperity of the province, inquiring into its future destinies and anticipating a long peace abroad, and union at home, a still more rapid development of the great natural resources we possess, may fairly be looked for in the ensuing ten years. A prudent distribution of the surplus of the public revenue in improving the public routes and communications by land and water, to facilitate the clearing of lands which advance so rapidly by the emigration from Europe, from whence we derive capital, information and improvements in industry, and to facilitate the establishment of the new settlements in which the lands, though as yet uncultivated, are extremely fertile, will produce an unparalleled increase in the agriculture of the province; while the equally progressive improvement of our neighbors will assure us an increase of trade. The lands adjacent to the Great Lakes, are destined by nature to second its industry. A fruitful soil, a mild climate, assure the success and the riches of the numerous and industrious inhabitants who cultivate it. They prosper—so much the better; if they gain we shall have our share of the profit. The Saint Lawrence, the only outlet to their produce, wafts and will forever waft us their wealth. The markets of Quebec and Montreal, afford them European merchandise on the easiest terms. The American government, to promote their own manufactures, and to support the expenses of the government, imposes as high as 30, nay 40 per cent upon almost all articles of foreign manufacture. This will no doubt be a motive for the inhabitants of the back settlements of New-York and of the Michigan territory, which must soon become the theatre of an immense population, to bring us their produce, and take from us European merchandise in return. Our merchants are their factors—our river craft, nay our carters feel the benefit of it. Our warehouses are the magazines of their wealth, and our cities are enriched by the constant intercourse of those industrious neighbors.

JOHN ROSS has vacated his seat as a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, having accepted the appointment of President Judge of one of the districts of that state.

JOHN CROWELL has been elected, by the legislature of Alabama territory, the Delegate from that territory to Congress, in a letter to a friend in this place.

SOUTH AMERICA.

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TO THE EDITOR.

I hand for publication some articles of a convention entered into between general Artigas and com. Bowles, commanding the British squadron in the river Plata. It is well known, that the English government keeps a considerable naval force constantly stationed in that river, and no sooner are patriot authorities established in Chili, than a British naval force is despatched to Valparaiso, to form, as it is said, a commercial convention with general San Martin, the actual governor of that province. Through the commanders of her naval forces and their consuls in South America the English government maintains a regular correspondence and understanding with those governments, and exercises an overbearing and all-controlling ascendancy over their measures. Thus she derives all the advantages which she could reap from the actual recognition of the independence of those countries, whilst she contrives to instigate other governments to a course of policy which cannot fail to inspire the patriots with a never dying spirit of resentment towards them.

This convention with general Artigas, may serve to convince us, if any thing were wanting to convince us, that England, free from that overbearing squeamishness which actuates other governments, is always willing to form compacts with any power whatever, for the sake of commercial monopoly and the sale of her manufactures. It is true, she has made a show of proclaiming neutrality, but there is no doubt but this measure has been set in its true light by her agents in South America.

Experience demonstrates, that in proportion to the prevalence of English influence in every country, may be expected hostility to America, her rival in commerce, and her conqueror in naval warfare. The "union of interests" between us and England, has become too stale and ridiculous to deceive the most ignorant. The fact is, that more numerous points of contact and collision do not exist between any two nations on earth; nature, habit and prejudice, conspire to make us irreconcilable enemies. Be it then the study and the care of American statesmen to watch the secret progress of British hostility in time of peace, and to be prepared in time of war to make her feel still more sensibly that superiority in military strength and enterprise, which the Gods have decreed us to enjoy.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Between citizen Joseph Artigas, Chief of the Orientals and the Protector of the free people, and Lieutenant Edward Frankland, commissioner of the forces of his Britannic majesty in South America, relative to the reciprocal security of free trade between the subjects of his Britannic majesty and the ports of the Oriental shore of the river Plata.

Article 1. The chief of the Orientals admits on his part, all English merchants to a free trade, and he binds himself to respect and cause to be respected, in all the ports under his command, the security of their persons and property; provided, the English merchants, presenting themselves in said ports, will bring a passport from the English commander or his representative.

Article 2. The English merchants will be required to pay in said ports the export and import duties already established and specified in the annexed tariff.

Article 3. No contribution of any kind or extraordinary loan shall be imposed upon British merchants.

Article 4. The English merchants are allowed to pursue their trade in the ports where they may establish themselves and receive the goods that may suit them.

Article 5. The English commander will interfere on his part with neutral and friendly governments, in order that said trade may not be interrupted or molested.

Article 6. The English commander or his representatives, shall not deliver any passport to English merchants going or coming from ports belonging to that government with which we are actually at war.

Article 7. In order that these articles may have full force, duplicate agreements shall be signed by the commander of the naval forces of his Britannic majesty, and the chief of the Orientals, both remaining, in case of being ratified, bound to each for the exact observance of each article.

Signed at Purification, the 8th of Aug. 1817.

JOSEPH ARTIGAS,
EDWARD FRANKLAND.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

BUENOS AYRES.

Whatever relates to this new Republic must be in some degree interesting to an American reader. We frequently hear news of the political and military affairs of that country, but the "heralds" who announce such intelligence, always forget to tell us any thing about the people themselves, their manners, customs and character. The following brief sketch however partially supplies these omissions, and will, no doubt, be read with a good deal of interest. It is communicated by a gentleman of intelligence and strict veracity, now in Buenos Ayres, in a letter to a friend in this place.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 20, 1818.

The inhabitants, like the European Spaniards, are remarkable for their indolence, but very unlike them in their politeness, sociability and gaiety. The women are more lovely and fascinating in their persons than can well be imagined by those who have never seen them. To visit the tiger or bull fights, the opera house, or their sociable *titulicas*, (similar to the *tea-parties* in Virginia) is to behold a display of female beauty surpassing the most extravagant description I am capable of giving. But then, (O! human frailty) they are even more addicted to gallantry and intrigue, than the ladies of Spain or Italy. * * * * * O how exalted, in my estimation, are the fair daughters of my native land at this moment! With what rapture do I dwell upon the remembrance of those charac-

teristic traits of modesty, sincerity, prudence and rigid virtue, by which they are so peculiarly distinguished from the ladies of almost every other country in the universe.

"The abundance of every kind of provision in this place will appear almost incredible. It is now the commencement of the spring season, and there is not an article that attracts the eye that is not plenty in the superlative degree—with the exception of honest men. A bull or ox may be bought for one dollar; an elegant horse for four dollars; the most beautiful horse in the country may be purchased for the trifling sum of sixteen dollars. Sheep are animals that the natives will not eat, and they are only used to burn the brick kilns with: they are sometimes valued at 12 1/2 to 18 3/4 cents per head.

"A certain barbarian (for I can call him nothing else) residing three miles out of this city, regularly every year drives into his kiln 10,000 sheep, alive, and closing the kilns, sets fire to the poor harmless animals with as much sang-froid as one of your Norfolk brick makers would to a collection of pine fuel. In short the country is so overrun with every description of domestic and wild animals, that they range at large without restraint, perfectly their own masters—Every man is an expert horseman, and every horseman is a sure *gaucho*, or *lassar* as they are here termed. He can mount his horse, and with a rope 100 yards in length, attached to the hinder part of his saddle, give chase in full speed, throw a running noose over the object of pursuit, (whether a man or a wild animal) with incredible certainty, and thus entangling it, wheel suddenly about and set off at full gallop, dragging his victim or prey after him.—In this manner they take all the animals on which the inhabitants of the country and the cities subsist. Nothing can escape the running noose of these extraordinary and expert horsemen when in pursuit.

"Nature has not intended this for a great maritime country. A ship carpenter might do well enough a repairing vessels, making spars, &c. but he would meet with poor success in building, as he could find neither of those essentials, timber and water, in sufficient abundance.

"The whole of South America on the South side of the great river (Rio de la Plata) is now entirely free from the Spanish yoke. The two conquering armies of Buenos Ayres, under the command of the celebrated Generals St. Martin and Belgrano, having conquered the extensive province of Chili, are now on its Northern borders, and upon the eve of commencing operations against the royalists in the province of Peru; so that Lima, with its golden harvest, may soon be expected to form another link in the chain of republican dominion. The inveterate hatred they bear to the European Spaniards and their "adored Ferdinand," is beyond conception. In this part of the republic all is tranquility, order and system. Every day here seems like a day of general festivity, and one can see nothing in the people indicative of the great contest for their independence; yet they are, apparently, strangers to fear, and are vigorously engaged in contending for the independence of the neighboring provinces.

"On the North side of the river, things will never go right as long as Artigas is the chief in command. He is an ambitious and a dangerous man, and it evidently appears that he has no other object in view in driving the Portuguese out of that country, than to sit himself quietly down as its sole master. Therefore you may readily perceive he has not many friends in these Southern Provinces."

NEW-YORK, FEB. 22.

By the schr. Josephine, 19 days from Laguira, we learn that, in the latter part of December, there had been a general engagement between the Patriot and Royal armies under Bolivar and Morillo, in which the former was completely defeated.

EUROPE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the elegant regular trading and fast sailing ship Currier, Capt. Bowles, (the first arrival of the new line of Packets) the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 3d, and London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 1st of January, inclusive.

The Courier sailed from Liverpool on the 4th Jan. The market remained much the same as at last accounts. The last letters quote American flour at 67 to 70s. not in great demand; New Crop Cotton is 1d; old do. is 7 1/2d to 1s 10d. The last average of grain, prior to the 2d Jan. was 86s 1d.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool January 3.

The excess of last year's importation of all kinds of Cotton into Great Britain above that of 1816, is 103,762 bags; and the accumulation stock in the different ports, according to the more approved estimates, did not on the 31st ult. exceed 112,093 bags, while the stock held in the interior by dealers and spinners, is rated at a little more than it was 12 months ago. We may therefore infer that the increase of consumption has nearly kept pace with the increased importation. Every description, except Surat and Bengal, bore a higher value on the 31st ult. than at the same period the year previous.

First sort Pot Ashes, 56 to 59s; Pearls 61 to 62s, demands pretty regular.

Carolina Tar, 1s: Virginia, 19s, few imports recently; Turpentine, 15 to 17s 6d, stock light; but little Rice in market, prices nominal; Beeswax, 12 to 14s. New-York Bark 18 to 20s; Philadelphia do. 20 to 22s; Flaxseed, for crushing,

75s; a small parcel of new Seed has arrived—prices not yet fixed.

We think it probable that flour and grain will be admitted into this country after the 15th of February—Good sweet Flour is scarce at 6s to 70s; Sour not in so great request at 5s to 55s.

The Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, of the 2d ult. observes, "Dr. FRANKLIN himself, with all his sanguine predictions of America becoming a great and independent power, could scarcely have anticipated that an *American ship of the line*, bearing his own name, could convey the American Minister to England in the year 1817."

LASCASAS has obtained permission to establish himself in Prussia, and has left France for Berlin. There is no dangerous sympathy in Prussia for the condition of Napoleon.

The London Courier of the 26th December says "Government will no longer give encouragement to persons who wish to proceed to settle to his Majesty's dominions in North America, except to half-pay officers, or persons under peculiar circumstances, as many who went there the last two years were unable to cultivate the land allotted to them, and who are now in very great distress."

The Franklin 74, had excited much interest, and the admiration of every class. She was on the eve of sailing for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Washington, Com. Chauncey.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

In Hamburgh papers of a recent date, by this morning's mail, we have something of moment with respect to Swedish arrangements with foreign powers, signed by the King. At the last Diet the following was reported:

"Attentive to profit by every opportunity to procure new advantages to the trade of the kingdom, His Majesty has concluded a Treaty of Commerce with the United States of North America, formed on a perfect equality of rights and privileges."

Through this treaty, with the exception of some less important points which were to be the subject of a negotiation, has been already ratified by the President of the United States, yet it could not be published on account of the negotiations still pending; but his Majesty hopes to be soon able to make it known.

We have received Paris Papers of

Sunday and Monday last. The law for enabling the minister of Finance to raise six-twelfths of the taxes for the ensuing year on the schedules of the present, has received the royal assent. The discussion on the law project, respecting the public journals, which was sent up by the Deputies to the Peers, has been commenced in the Chamber of the latter, but we cannot hope to have it closed within a much shorter period than it occupied among the deputies—Accounts

from Spain intimate an intention on the part of the government to raise an army of 70,000 men within four years, by means of conscription. All the accounts

lately received from that country imply a certain activity in the monarch and his ministers, which, if judiciously directed, must be attended by the best results; but unfortunately we hear of no endeavour to stimulate the industry, to foster the agriculture, or to promote the comforts of the people. To raise troops and exact money, may give momentary splendour to thrones, or create a false impression of national strength; but such an appearance can be considered merely as an illusion, possessing as much solidity and strength as the condensed vapours which, at a distance, known to present to the eye of fancy images of things substantial, but which, on a nearer approach, vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision."

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 3.

The French Chambers of Deputies have at length completed the *project* which regulates the freedom of the press, and it has been transmitted to the Peers. One defect in the new regulations must be universally regretted. Persons accused of abusing the freedom of the press are not to have the benefit of a trial by jury. This circumstance is to be regretted on two grounds. First, because the accused will be deprived of the only tribunal which is competent to oppose the influence of government, and to counteract the inevitable *bias* which judges and magistrates are so apt to feel towards the source of their power; and secondly, because the want of confidence in juries excites a suspicion that the great mass of the people have not yet entirely shaken off the revolutionary spirit, or returned to that state of sound and regulated feeling, on which alone genuine liberty can ever be engratified.

The Government of Weimar has addressed a Circular Letter of the Residents and Charges des Affaires of the Grand Duchy, accredited to the several Courts of Europe, which is of peculiar interest at the present moment, when the liberty of the press encounters so much jealousy and hostility.

This letter states, that for some time these Charges des Affaires had sent home complaints, made verbally by foreign diplomatic persons, of articles inserted in the public prints of the Grand Duchy, the only object of which must be to prevent the publication of such articles in future, or to punish the authors of those already inserted; that neither of these ends can be attained, as all censure has been abolished by the fundamental constitution of the states, and there exists no legal means of preventing the publication of articles that may prove offensive. The Circular adds, that the Charges des Affaires of the Grand Duchy, in transmitting such complaints, made verbally, have betrayed an ignorance of the constitution—and therefore directs that they shall, in case of future complaints, transmit the specific charges in writing to the minister of state, that the parties offending may be

proceeded against according to the laws.

In this Circular, we recognize with pleasure the spirit of Lord Hawkesbury's answer to the remonstrance of Bonaparte's minister, respecting the press of this country, which did so much credit to his Lordship.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Yesterdays a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of Mr. Hone, from the difficulties into which the late series of informations against him have plunged him. The meeting was most numerously and respectfully attended.

Mr. Waithman was in the chair, and the resolutions were moved by Sir Francis Burdett, who came from Bath for the purpose. The proceedings will be read with great satisfaction by every Englishman who values the liberty of the press and the trial by jury.

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Mr. Newton then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

every individual citizen of the United States. Our revenue is now twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, out of which this little sum would not be perceived. We have no internal taxes, nor any oppressive burdens to bear; yet, our revenue is more than sufficient to meet all the expences and engagements of the government. Liberal appropriations are made to adorn the President's house, and the public square about the capitol, but *suffering widow and helpless orphan for there is none to spare.* If penury had seized upon the government, it were better to retrench unnecessary expences; but while the man of wealth is rolling in luxury, he is often too penurious to afford a dry morsel to the starving poor, even though his wealth were the fruit of their earnings. But, citizens of America, on you, the choicest blessings of Heaven are diffused. The sunbeams of liberty illuminate your walks, and enkindle the flame of generosity in your hearts. Then let not cupidity blind your eyes, nor extinguish in your bosoms the sentiments of benevolence; lest, when the genial rays begin to withdraw, you may call for help in vain.

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Thursday and Friday were principally occupied by the Senate in a discussion of the bill providing for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. The debate arose on a motion of Mr. BARBOUR for the indefinite postponement of the bill; but in its course embraced its principles and details. The postponement was opposed, and the bill advocated, by Messrs Goldsborough, Daggett, King, Morrill, Crittenden, Otis, Ruggles, Leake and Froncenin; and the bill opposed, and the postponement advocated, by Messrs Barbour, Macon and Smith. Few occasions have produced a finer flow of eloquence, or a more dexterous train of argument, than did this; and it is to be regretted that the discussion is lost to the public from the want of a stenographer. Mr. CARRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, a new member and a young man, acquitted himself with great applause. The motion for indefinite postponement was finally lost, ayes 2, nays 30. As the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, nothing further was done with the bill. It will probably be resumed on Monday.—*Trenton American.*

NEW SPANISH DECREE.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17. To the politeness of a commercial gentleman, we are indebted for a Havana paper of the 30th ult. It contains a decree of the king of Spain, permitting emigrants from any part of Europe or America to settle in Cuba, and, after remaining there five years, to leave it, if they so inclined, with whatever property they may acquire, free of duty or impost. This decree cannot fail in greatly improving that rich and beautiful island, by drawing to it numbers of French and Americans from different parts of the United States, and planters from the English islands. It is not to be presumed that many of them will choose it as a permanent residence; but, during their stay, their characteristic enterprise and industry must have the most salutary influence in eradicating the slothful habits of the natives, and in attaching a respectability to agriculture hitherto unknown in the Spanish colonies.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, FEB. 21.

FROM BORDEAUX. Captain Forbes, of the schooner Harry, has arrived at Annapolis, in 45 days from Bordeaux, and brings Paris date to the 21st December. Their contents, our translator informs, are quite uninteresting. Captain Forbes states, that all kinds of business are extremely passive and dull at Bordeaux, owing to the failure of the vintage; and although breadstuffs were scarce, the deficiency would be made up by the use of potatoes and other economical arrangements.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from Maxwell, Newall and Co., dated Bordeaux, Dec. 23d, received by the Harriet, arrived at Annapolis.

In consequence of the serious failure of the harvest in the south of France, the prices of every description of grain have continued enormously high. Foreign supplies to a great extent are wanted, and government are granting liberal premiums upon all imports into the French ports to the Mediterranean, and to those of the ocean, from the frontiers of Spain to Bordeaux, inclusive, to continue in force until after three months notice shall have been given. The wants of the country are great, and nothing but an immense influx can avert any material effect on the prices, which must rule high throughout the spring and summer.— Rice is much demanded, and would command our quotations; but for several months there has not been a dash in the port. Cotton has lately been dull, but the demand is reviving, and the prices look up. Sea Islands are very scarce, and fine would bring 450 francs per 100 lbs.—Coffee becomes exceedingly scarce, and the demand for it is lively. Sugars go off freely, and firmly maintain their prices. Cocoa finds a good demand.—Dye woods are scarce, and fine qualities in request. Our market is almost bare of indigo; the demand is good, and the prices high. Spices of all kinds are also rare, and find a ready sale. Our own productions continue exceedingly high; Wine and Brandy enormously so.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 8.

The Alabama legislature has adjourned. It is a pleasure to us to see the rapid increase of population and wealth in the west; we already count in this new territory, twenty-one counties, to wit: Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Blount, Tuscaloosa, Marengo, Lawrence, Franklin, Cataco, Dallas, Clark, Monroe, Jack-

son, Marion, Shelby, Cahawla, Montgomery, Conecuh, Baldwin, Washington and Mobile, and there may be others, not recollected. The legislature has memorialized congress against any alteration in the boundary of the territory, as without it they will soon be another state in the union. Provision is made for taking the census of the territory. The road laws, the militia laws, and the like, appear to have been tinkered at, as a matter of course. Commissioners are appointed to fix on the most eligible site for the seat of the territorial government. We are told the contest in this case will be between the mouth of the Cahawla and the falls of the Black Warrior—the latter it is thought will be preferred.—John Crowell, Esq. of St. Stephens, is elected a delegate to Congress.

The land sold at Huntsville the last week, is said to have brought less than the former sales—in no instance was it more than \$24 an acre, and generally less than \$5.

WASHINGTON, K. MARCH 13.

We are authorised to announce Capt. MAURICE LANGHORNE, as a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, is appointed Mayor of the City of New-York, for the year ensuing.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Michael Gohegan, Mr. JOHN W. WAYNE, to Miss ELIZA TALBOTT, daughter of Maj. Hugh Talbott, of Millersburgh.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, Mr. PRICE PREWITT, of the Missouri Territory, to Miss PATESY THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. ASA THOMPSON, of Fayette county.

On Sunday evening, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. LEW RICKETS, to Miss CATHARINE WILSON—and at the same time and place, by the same reverend gentleman, Mr. JAMES BALDWIN, to Miss FANNY TAYLOR.

On Sunday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM W. WATSON, to Mrs. MARIA HUMMICKHOUSE.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, Conn. dated February 21, 1818.

Gen. DAVID HUMPHREYS, died this morning at 11 o'clock. He had been indisposed for a few days, but his illness was not considered as immediately dangerous. He was walking about the house a few minutes before his death, conversing with cheerfulness; and sat down on a sofa, and expired instantaneously.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

One hundred dollars!—pretty good price that, for one chair—Wonder why Mr. Monroe preferred giving one hundred dollars a piece for chairs, made in France—to giving sixty for chairs of the same quality, made in America!

Wants to encourage domestic manufacturers, I reckon—good way that, to do it—reckon our mechanics must be greatly edified and improved by the fine models of chairs brought from France—

Wonder if Ferdinand the Seventh wont send Mr. Monroe a set of the finest Spanish Chairs, for giving up to him Amelia Island—think he ought—one good turn deserves another—Wonder if Civis likes Mr. Monroe as well as ever—should like to know—think I'll try and find out—

Wonder how many chairs Amelia Island would buy, at the rate of fifty acres for each chair—should like to know—could tell then how big the Island is—

Editors of Federal Newspapers all turning democrats—beginning unanimously to support Mr. Monroe—he a monstrous democrat—wishes he may make a tour among us in the western country next summer, like that he made last among the Yankees, that we may have an opportunity in his presence, of eating ourselves into a good humor with one another, and drowning the demon of party spirit, in full bumpers of wine—Think if he comes, I'll try and get myself appointed to make a speech to him—Be a good chance that, to ask him to appoint me Agent to take care of his Household and Kitchen Furniture—great mind to write to him on this subject—wants that office very much—be a much more easy and profitable business than raising corn.

CORN-PLANTER.

Cash Wanted;

FOR which will be given, a healthy, honest, and likely YOUNG NEGRO MAN; about 20 years old. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

March 20, 1818—3t

Kentucky Society

FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

RESOLVED, that the Society do now adjourn, to meet again on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, at Charles Humphreys's Office, in Lexington.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Secy.

March 20—1t

To Mr. A. LeGrand.

Sir—As you assumed to yourself the right of dissolving the copartnership existing between us, by your unwarranted advertisement in the last Reporter, on the 18th instant, inserted without my knowledge, I hereby give you this public notice, that unless you choose to submit the decision of your proceedings to the arbitration of three merchants, disinterested men, to be chosen by ourselves, and that without delay, I shall proceed to enquire into the legality of one partner having the power, on his own *spur dictu*, to violate an express contract, to the injury of the other. This must, in justice to myself and family, who, under God, have no protection or support but from our own exertions.

Yours, with due respect,

CHAS. EDWARDS.

March 19th, 1818.

Any application directed to me at the Circulating Library, on Main street, will meet due attention.

C. E.

March 20, 1818—1t

KENTUCKY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Stated Meeting of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held at the First Presbyterian Meeting House, in Lexington, on the first Thursday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of the members and friends of the society, is respectfully requested. By order of the Managers,

JAMES TROTTER, Vice-Pres.

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March 20—2t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Our Relations with Spain.

A letter from Washington intimates, that Spain has lately added insolence to her refusal of satisfaction for the injuries she has committed on the rights and commerce of the United States: and on motion of Mr. FORSYTHE, congress have called on the President for information as to the state of our negotiation with Spain.

We have long thought, that it was time for every body to have become "perfectly tired of the negotiation." The wrongs inflicted on us by Spain have been of upwards of ten years' continuance; and we really do not understand that sort of cold political philosophy, which tamely bears injuries and insults so long, and seeks reparation only by complaining and scolding.

A high-minded nation, like a manly individual, will either promptly resent an insult and seek reparation for the injury, or will at once cease to hold intercourse with the aggressor. It would have been better for us to have quietly pocketed the insults of Spain, than to have disgracefully implored satisfaction, as we have done for so many years. The propensity of our government to protract negotiation, on points which admit of only one honorable result, and that result *indemnification for the wrongs committed on us*, is a stain upon our national character, and an invitation to a repetition of the like injuries from foreign powers.

What avails the high reputation, which our people achieved in the late war, for patriotism, firmness and valour, if our government should shamefully continue to supplicate a third-rate European monarch for redress of grievances, or crouch to a contemptible *embroiderer of *herrscoats**?

If the President be disposed fairly and truly to represent the sentiments and character of the nation, who have elected him for that purpose, let him put a stop to the idle, the disgraceful negotiation with Spain: let him submit all the facts to congress; and then let that body promptly act according to the dictates of honor and justice.

If the Spanish government have wronged us to an extent, and in a manner, which call for the interposition of the arm of justice, the present is a most favorable moment to wage war upon them with a prospect of obtaining victory and atonement.

We would not go to war for the purpose of aiding the South American patriots! but we would go to war to coerce satisfaction for aggravated insults, and accumulating injuries, inflicted upon our own nation. Spain is now pressed, severely pressed, by the burdens of the contest with her colonies; her base and despotic king is extremely unpopular in England, and with the people of France and other parts of Europe.

We have no idea, that in a war with the United States, he would be aided by any other foreign power.

The contest between him and us would be of short duration; our navy would sweep his fleets and commerce from the ocean; it would prevent him from reinforcing his legions for the subjugation of South America.

Our army would expel his myrmidons from both the Floridas; and thousands of our citizens, volunteering in the service of Mexico, would lend an effectual hand for the redemption of that delightful country from colonial vassalage and misery.

Such a war would involve very little expenditure of blood or treasure; would probably enhance our commercial prosperity; would exact justice and satisfaction from Spain; would incidentally enable the patriots to prosecute their contest with more success, and would divest English emissaries and Spanish governors of a theatre for their intrigues with the savages against the peace and security of our southern borders.

It is the opinion of the writer of this article, that the Spanish government have wronged us to an extent, and in a manner,

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S. H. WOODSON,
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the Brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. — If January 6, 1817.

RICH JEWELLERY.
Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches.
Ec.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Menette, on Short-street, adjoining T. E. Boswell & Co. and opposite to Cheapside, a very elegant collection of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES,

Which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit) Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Diamonds Extra Jewelled, with Cases richly Chased, Silver Patent Lever do. best quality, Plain Gold and Silver do. do.

Ladies' Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with Gold Diamonds, do. do. do.

Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Ladies' Filiigree do. do. do.

Rich Filiigree, Patent Diamond and Pearl Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets, Real Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Turquoise Finger Rings,

Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets, with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands, Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces, Rich Head Ridicules and Purse,

Ridicule Claps, Purse and Waist Claps, Silver Pencil Cases, Coral and Bells, Thimbles, Gilt Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, a small assortment of WATCH MAKER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of a good quality,

HENRY FLETCHER.

Lexington, Jan. 24—8t

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by BAKER, Page & BAKER, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

State of Kentucky,
JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, S.C.

George Cleveland, complainant.

Against

The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased,

the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased,

and others, Defendants.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of next April term, and answer the complainants bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively, agreeably to law. A copy, Attest,

DAN. B. PRICE, e. c. c.

Feb. 14, 1818—8t

Silversmith's Shop.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens generally, that he has just returned from the Eastern States, and brought with him a number of valuable articles in his line of business. He has on hand

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF BEST

Gold & Silver Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Elegant Clocks and Time pieces, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Jewelry, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

Clock Monuments, Clock and Watch Materials, Silver mounted, Gilt, Silver plated and Steel spectacles,

A quantity of Spectacle Glasses, convex and concave, suitable for all ages and short-sighted persons,

Silver plated Castors, Salt Stands and Candle sticks,

Surveyor's Pocket Instruments,

Pocket Compasses, Magnets,

Spy and Magnifying Glasses, &c.

Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, either wholesale or retail, for Cash, good Tobacco, Horses, Mules or Negotiable Notes well endorsed, on a short credit, payable in either of the Banks in Lexington: and as the Subscriber continues to carry on the Clock and Watch and Silversmith business, which will hereafter be conducted under his own immediate direction, & having also made arrangements with some of the best Workmen in Philadelphia, for constant supplies of all articles in his line; he doubts not but he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom. His Shop is kept in the new three story Brick House on the North side of Main Street, between Mulberry Street and the Court house square, five or six doors above the latter, and where the highest price is at all times given for old Gold and Silver.

SAM'L. ATYRES.

N. B. The Subscriber also has for sale, several Valuable HOUSES AND LOTS in the town of Lexington, and a Store Room, School Room, a large and Convenient Cellar, and several Dwelling Rooms to Rent.

Lexington, Feb. 21—8t.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber has rented the ESTABLISHMENT of William Holliday, on the limestone road, 18 miles from Paris, and 8 from the Blue Licks—where he intends to be amply provided with every thing, at all times, for the good accommodation of all who may please to call on him.

CAIN ROSS.

Nicholas County, March 6, 1818—7t*

TYPES.

WE have for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a FOUNT of BREVIER, of about 250 lbs. not half worn. It can be had on a credit of six months.

J. NORVELL & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 21—8t.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Colton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split Straw HONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLORETS, with other articles usually kept in that line of business.

CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.

Dec. 20—tf

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price of pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state, his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars.

I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.

JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.

LUKE USHER.

A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817—tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & CO.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex, as a Bookstore.

Lex. Dec. 27—tf

Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.

The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the clashing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq.

Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.

Feb. 7.—13t

MR. CHARLES MEGOWAN AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, LATE ELIZABETH BEARD, JOHN KAY AND JACOB HULL,

Take Notice,

THAT on the 20th day of March next, and if not then, on the 21st of the same month, we or either of us, shall proceed with the surveyor of this county, or his deputy, and the commissioners appointed by the late county court of Fayette, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M.—beginning at the beginning corner of Joseph Beard's survey in John M'Chord's line, to procession our lands, being part of Col. John Campbell's Military Survey of 3000 acres, patented to Maj. Edward Ward, and surveyed by him, and to take depositions to perpetuate testimony as to the boundary lines and corners of the same in this county adjoining yours, according to law—the said depositions to be taken at the different corners adjoining you, where you may attend, if you please.

Yours, &c.

JOSEPH BEARD,

H. BEARD, Atty'ly, &c.

And Guardian, &c.

Feb. 27, 1818.—4t

Pavers, attend quickly.

THE Trustees of Georgetown have adopted a resolution to pave Main street, commencing at Water street, and ending at the upper corner of the lot where doctor Bower now resides, a distance of at least a quarter of a mile; and in pursuance thereto, have appointed Job Stevenson, Elijah Craig, doctor G. M. Bower, P. B. Price and John T. Johnson, a committee to receive propositions, and enter into the necessary negotiations to have the same done with despatch, and in superior order.

Georgetown, March 6, 1818—St.

Ten Dollars Reward,

For delivering to the Jailer of Fayette County, the following described FELON:

Commonwealth of Kentucky—Fayette County, St.

WALTER FORTUNE,

Black and White-smith, and Saddlereer

Manufacturer,

(late from PHILADELPHIA.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.

He also carries on HORSE SHOEING.

He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—

HOES and HINGES of every description,

which shall be neatly executed. All of the

foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or

on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be

thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

RICE'S.

Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - \$37 per dos.

Men's Fullback do. - - 27 do.

Men's Best do. - - 19 do.

Men's Common do. - - 17 1/2 do.

Ladies' Best do. - - 27 do.

Wood Axes (warranted) - - 22 do.

Mattocks do. - - 22 do.

Plough Irons (steeld) - - 22 cts. per lb.

Four apprentices are wanting to above business.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31—13.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public in general, that he has pur-

chased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied

by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has

THIS DAY entered into partnership with his

nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Con-

cern will be

Joseph & George Boswell.

They have on hand and are now opening, a

large and very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE,

AND

GROCERIES,

Of every description, among which are

New-Orleans Sugar,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

Which they will sell by the barrel or by Retail

as low as any in market.

They will give the highest price in cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store.

Feb. 14, 1818—8t

SUBRE & JOHNSON.

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Notice to Banks.

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Lexington, Feb